The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,957—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Kutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 19th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd October, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 21th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 300	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA to PARIS and LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

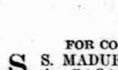
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi. Sg.	
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2700	400	about	21th Oct.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	about	10th Nov.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	To follow.	
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2100	300	ditto.	
s.s. RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.	
s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3305	400	about	8th Dec.
s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	486	to follow.	
s. TRINACRIA	L. White	2107	424	do.	
s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2229	400	do.	
s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	do.	

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd Oct.
s. PESHAWUR	3300	600	D. Rennoldson	30th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd Oct.
KASHGAR	3621	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

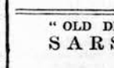
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	265

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA, CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "GEELONG" will be DESPATCHED as an extra Steamer to China on the 29th instant. For particulars of Freight, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent,
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

THIS Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marusic, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th October, 1880. For Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop TEAS of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld., and other Plantations.
21, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the Jutha of Messrs. Rajcrun Tychee and Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bapty Brothers, and by order of Tychjee Sulemanjee—

100 tons railway steel axles.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twis, &c.

1 case silk umbrellas assorted.
An invoice of handsome and superior gilted kerosine lamps of various patterns and designs.
20 dozen pints Angostura Bitters.
36 „ Worm Tablets.
1 case Bacon in canvass.
4 „ Preserved Butter in 2 lb. tin.
20 „ colored Prints.
5 bales Grey Shirtings.
1 „ Green Army Cloth.
1 Gold Double-cased Watch by Harrisons.

AUCTION SALE of old and surplus Marine Stores, &c., in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of old and surplus Marine stores, such as old Manilla rope, canvass hawsers, hide wheel rope of sizes, ship's side ports and scuttles of sizes, marble baths, life boats, cutters, lead pipe and pighead, empty paint and oil cans, anchors, old brass and copper tubes and pipes, iron scraps, boiler tubs of various sizes, quantity of wood frame work of mahogany and teak, old furniture, chairs, broken glass and crockeryware, and various condemned Marine Stores, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1880.

NOTICES.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh; and is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.

CAUTION.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other Genuine in bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 131, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS

are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

Chief Depot 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Agents :—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. and SMITH, SANISTREET & Co.; Bombay and Poona, TREACHER & Co.; Vepery, Madras, HARRY & Co.; Rangoon, GILLON & Co.; Bangalore, O'HARA & Co.; Lahore, GILLON & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing For *c* is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome and powerful Grey Arab horse, 6 years 15 hands, high caste, and very showy, Rs. 2,000.

A pair of Bay Arab horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.

A very pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 5 years old, 12-1 high, very fast, with set of English harness, Rs. 600.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a very showy doggcart horse, and broken also to saddle, Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-2 high, fast, and quiet in all harness, and makes a good brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15 hands, broken to harness, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 15th October, 1880

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Mark near Jumma Mujid

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees.....Messrs. Norville and Crofton.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 10 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.
Hon. Mr. Latham.
Mr. W. Maitland.
Capt Moriand.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee
Mr. J. Poutz.
Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Mr. Beaufort.
Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. Fechtrl.
Dr. Hojel.
Mr. A. H. Wadia.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.
Mr. Inverarity.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.
Mr. M. Macdonald.
Mr. K. Morojee.
Major Cowper.
Mr. Phipson.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).
Dr. Lyon.
Mr. J. Mackay.
Mr. H. Harwen.
Mr. Bell.
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).
Mr. Mondolfo.
Mr. Westall.
Mr. A. Morrison.
Mr. Cormack.
Mr. Smyttan.
Mr. Gay.
Mr. Arthur.
Mr. R. Weir.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. H. Stead (2).
Mr. Greig.
Mr. E. Spinner.
Mr. J. M. Shields.
Mr. Tobin.
Mr. M. A. Rogny.
Mr. E. M. Walton.
Mr. Marinitsch.
Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Col. Sexton.
Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. H. W. Cloth.
Dr. Cody.
Mr. M.
Mr. Greenwood (2).
Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. Forrest.
Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. Taylor.
Capt. Le Breton (2).
Mr. E. B. Archer.
Mr. C. Marcks.
Mr. E. Meiffre.
Mr. S. Reid.
Major Rivett Carnac.

FOR SALE.

THE TWO BOILERS now in USE at the INDIAN PRESS, COLABA. Apply to,

GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

SETS consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.

Cash, per set, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE LINE TO ABU ROAD.

THE SECTION of abovementioned RAILWAY between PALANPUR and ABU ROAD Station will be OPENED for Public Traffic, Passenger and Goods, on and from 1st November, 1880.

The Mail train service of this Railway will from that date be altered as under :—

Up Trains.
Leave Abu, 6-16 a. m.
Arrive Ahmedabad, 4-50 p.m.
Down Trains.
Leave Ahmedabad, 6-30 a. m.
Arrive Abu, 5-7 p. m.

J. CONDER,
Manager and Traffic Superintendent.
Ahmedabad, 16th October, 1880.

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.

PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY DATURA TATULA.

ASTHMATIC PAROXYSMS AVERTED AND SUBDUED BY

DATURA TATULA, THE EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

DATURA TATULA, GROWN AND PREPARED BY

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND St., LONDON, in all forms for Inhalation—Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacco—Pastilles and Powder for burning. Sold everywhere.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Chemists, &c., by appointment to
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1880, at 3 o'clock p.m., to RECEIVE the AUDITED STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the year ended 30th June, 1880, and to CONSIDER ANY OTHER MATTERS which the Liquidators may bring before the Shareholders.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th October, 1880.

Bombay, 12th October, 1880.

To Messrs. J. G. RUSSELL and S. R. BUNSHAH, Liquidators, Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—Under the provisions of the Sec. 12 of this Company's Deed of Co-Partnership, we the undersigned Shareholders hereby request that you will be good enough to CALL an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY to be HELD at 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirability of WITHDRAWING the COMPANY from LIQUIDATION, and to PASS such RESOLUTIONS as may be necessary to effect the same, TO APPOINT DIRECTORS and SECRETARIES, a TREASURER or MANAGER or AGENT, and to do all things that may be necessary to enable the Company to resume business when withdrawn from Liquidation.

We are, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully.

JADOWJEE RUTTONSEY,
S. BURJORJEE,
TALOCKCHUND MANOCKCHUND,
CASSUM KHAKEEBHOY,
ALLADIN PREMJEE.

IN COMPLIANCE with the above REQUISITION, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Tuesday, the 26th October, 1880, at 4 p.m.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator
Bombay, 18th October, 1880.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case.....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
BOMBAY.
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

CLOSING OF THEIR POONA BRANCH.

From this date all orders and remittances should be addressed to their Bombay firm only.

Bombay, 12th October, 1880.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	...	...	Rs. 25	0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„ 30	0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„ 35	0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO
BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
E. M. SLATER, Acting Agent.
Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 18th October, 1880.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be HELD here at 4-30 p. m. THIS DAY (TUESDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th October, 1880.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.	Mail (three issues).
Bell's Life.	Overland Mail.
Broad Arrow.	Pall Mall Budget.
Examiner.	Pictorial World.
Field.	Punch.
Fun.	Queen.
Graphic.	Reynolds' News.
Home News.	Saturday Review.
Illustrated London News.	Times (weekly edition).
Judy.	Truth.
Lloyd's Weekly Life.	Vanity Fair.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SURGEON MAJOR KING JOHN PARR (deceased). PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of KING JOHN PARR, late of No. 6, Warwick Cottages, Brighton, Avenue, Rathgar, in the county of Dublin, in Ireland, Surgeon-Major in the Army, on half pay, a Bachelor, deceased, who died at the Adelaide Hospital, Peter Street, in the city of Dublin, aforesaid, on or about the 18th day of April, 1878, intestate, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits were granted on the 5th day of October instant by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Solicitors, Limited, until ELIZABETH PARR, Spinster, the lawful sister, and one of the next of kin and the Administratrix in Ireland of the personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased, should obtain LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION granted to her, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November next, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Elizabeth Parr, having regard only to the claims of which they the said Administrators shall then have notice. ALL persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS, or HAND OVER such PROPERTY, to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th October, 1880.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—It is by far the best Hotel I have ever stayed at in Bombay. W. SHIPP, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

MRS. COULTER has RETURNED to BOMBAY. Apollo Bunder, Fort.

CHOWK HOTEL MATHERAN will OPEN on the 12th Instant. For terms, apply at BYCULLA HOTEL.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

FOR SALE.—The BYKE BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to ALFRED COOPER, care of W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SACRED CONCERT at the Ladies' Coffee-room, 3, Apollo Street, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. Icecream and Cake. Tickets, 1 Rupee.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

WANTED. TONGA PONIES, 13-2 or 3, sound, fast, and well broken. Address, COLLECTOR, GODHRA, Panch Mahals.

TEMPLE BAR.—Breakfast, Re. 1. Tiffin, Re. 1. Dinner, Re. 1-8. Six Billiard Tables. Concert

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, 1880

REUTER'S closing telegram from London of Saturday's date gives no commercial news which we have not already noticed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	...	Inc. Rs.	1,27,807
Do. do.	Branches ...	Dec. ,,	2,16,801
Other Deposits	...	Inc. ,,	15,44,908
Government Securities	...	Dec. ,,	1,06,022
Loans	...	Dec. ,,	2,05,254
Bills Discounted	...	Dec. ,,	1,10,769
Cash with Correspondents	...	Inc. ,,	76,971
Cash and Currency notes	...	Inc. ,,	17,85,816

The large increase in the Cash Balance speaks for itself. The balances to the credit of the Exchange Banks are evidently being added to day by day, while the trade demand for Money is not more active. Under the circumstances there can be no prospect of any advance in rates of discount for some time to come ; in fact, we question whether we are not likely to see Money cheaper than dearer between this and the end of the year.

EXCHANGE.—A very quiet feeling has prevailed to-day, only a very limited business has been done, and with the exception of a decline of 1-32d. in Bank telegraphic and ready Credits for this mail, there is no change to note. We call closing rates :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	Is. 8d. per Rupee.	
Do. telegraphic	...	Is. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	....	Is. 8 3-32 to ¼d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ,,	.... Is. 8 7-32 to ¼d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ,,	.... Is. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs 3	,, ,,	.... 2·14½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 3-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm, but we have not heard of any large amount of business being done. We quote :—Fours at Rs. 96¾ sellers ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104¾ buyers.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet, and the transactions comparatively limited. No alteration in prices has taken place, with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies shares which are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower all round. Why this should be the case it is difficult to say, as the mills are all well employed at paying rates, and they have the prospect of cheap Cotton and Coals before them. Possibly the present backward movement means nothing more than a reaction after the previous rapid advance, in which case we shall probably see a renewal of activity before long.

COTTON.—There has been a decidedly firmer feeling apparent to-day, and both for Old and New Crop sellers are asking an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. This, however, has only served to check business, and we have not heard of any purchases for export worthy of notice. New Akote is now quoted at Rs. 214, Good Omra at Rs. 212, and Broach at Rs. 229 per candy, March delivery.

SEEDS.—Linseed is practically without change. Purchases are reported of about 30,000 cwts. for December delivery at Rs. 7, and there are still sellers for April-May at Rs. 6-9 per cwt.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 32 to Rs. 32-8 for Soft White.

FREIGHTS for immediate shipment to Liverpool may be quoted at 28s. 9d. for weight and 35s. for measurement, but there is not much doing at these rates, and for next month 30s. and 35s. fail to bring about business. An active enquiry prevails for early shipment to the Mediterranean ports, and 41s. 3d., payable here, is being paid by the s. s. Tenedos to arrive. Owners at home are now asking for future loading 37s. 6d. U. K., 40s Continent, but charterers do not seem disposed to work on this basis.

PIECE-GOODS are still meeting a fairly active enquiry in the bazaar, and the clearances are estimated at 400 to 500 packages a day. There is no change in prices, however, and from first hands transactions are comparatively limited.

COALS are quiet at unchanged values. There are few sellers to arrive, and it seems not unlikely that the market has now about touched the lowest point for a time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	7074
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	685
Freere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Managem Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	213-3/4	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	19-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	365

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1000
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,220
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	2,150
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	410
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	125
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	40
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	725
Dholiera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	21	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,050
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	1,950
Hemchand Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	400
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	475xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	270
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	875
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	540xd
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	900
Albert Mill	200	2,000	1,700	..	325
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	2½	98
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	550
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,175
Bhowanuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	375
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	960
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	725
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	775
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	465
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	525
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	995
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	980
Katao Mackerjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	900
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	575
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,150
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,250
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	180
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,190
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,010
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,085
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	665
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	965
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	750
Western India S. & M. Company	978	1,000	500	..	1,060

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	750
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A140 / B130
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,075
Indian Guarantee Shirtyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	415
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	810
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	700
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	10	140

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Sacrimner, 1,336 tons, Captain P. O. Hadvig, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cardiff (24th June), with a cargo of 1,754 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain G. Stone, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. G. Beveilly, Mr. Belcham, Mr. H. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. G. R. Miller, and 97 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Sept. 21.
17	Sacrimner	Hadvig	Cardiff, June 24.
18	Ancona (s)	Stead	London, Sept 22.
	Khedive (s)	Tomlin	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
18	Earshall	Stephens	Mauritius.
	I.G.S. Tenasserim	Creagh	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ancona, to China.
Steamer Punjaub, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Stratton Audley ..Richardson..Cardiff, June 16.

DEPARTURES.
Steamer Sir John Lawrence. Ships Woodburn and Corolla. Barque Pride of England.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.
Oct.
15 Calna (s) ..... Calcutta.
Chinamra (s) ..... Bombay.
Mars ..... Port Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Speke Hall (s)—4 cases leather belting, Joseph Soares ; 50 cases stout, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 1,000 bundles nail rod iron, Megjee Oomersy ; 10 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee ; 5 hogshead claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Stuart (s)—25 cases playing cards, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 28 cases foolscap paper, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Palm (s)—13 cases plate glass, H. F. Soares and Co.

FROM GENOA.
Singapore s—11 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
India s—16 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Speke Hall (s)—102 cwts wet dates, Panachund Anandjee ; 310 cwts turmeric, Ruttonjee Manekjee ; 150 cwts myrabolams, Nensey Pera ; 1,599 cwts rice, Coorpall Hajee ; 4 cwts wheat, Ruzbally Allyruza ; 280 cwts coir yarn, Tricomjee Lowjee ; 200 bales rags, Mooljee Heerjee ; 110 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 55 bales wool, Vussonjee Tricomdass ; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Morarjee ; 7 bales wool, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 36 bales cotton waste, Central I. S. and W. Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 27 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers ; 45 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR TRIESTE.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Sumatra s—250 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 203 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Sumatra (s)—3,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 441 bags pepper, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.
Dowker, Col., 3rd Hydrabad Contingent, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Lucas, Lieut., 5th Goorkas, on medical certificate, from Kandahar.

OCTOBER 17th.
Robinson, Major, 27th Regt., on sick leave, from Morar.

OCTOBER 18th.
Lindesay, Lieut., The Royal Scotts, on leave, from Deolalee.
Woodcoffe, Vety. Surg., on duty, from Kirkee.
Pipon, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, from Kandahar.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.
Anderson, Lieut., Pay Dept., on duty, to Allahabad.
Johnstone, Surg.-Major, on medical certificate, to England.

OCTOBER 17th.
Hodson, Surg., on duty, to Mhow.

OCTOBER 18.
Cunningham, Major, Staff, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Murtagh, Vety. Surg., to join, to Kandahar.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	OCTOBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
11 41 m	13 3	Tuesday 19	5 48 m	3 7
0 0	0 0		6 48 a	0 7
0 29 m	11 11	Wednesday..20	6 25 m	3 11
0 18 a	12 9		6 20 a	1 0
1 6 m	11 7	Thursday 21	7 0 m	1 6
0 51 a	12 4		6 49 a	1 8
1 42 m	13 11	Friday 22	7 33 m	5 3
1 22 a	11 3		7 17 a	1 6
2 17 m	13 2	Saturday 23	8 6 m	5 11
1 54 a	10 5		7 43 a	3 4
2 53 m	12 4	Sunday 24	8 45 m	6 7
2 30 a	9 8		8 12 a	4 3
3 38 m	11 7	Monday.....25	9 42 m	7 1
3 12 a	9 0		8 50 a	5 1

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be hadon application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIMPSON—October 1st, on board H. M.'s Troopship Himalaya, Archibald Douglas, son of the late Surgeon-Major J. Simpson, 23rd Bombay N. L. I., aged 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHATER—October 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Chater, of a daughter.
MACKIE—September 24th, at Simla, the wife of T. E. Mackie, of a son.
MESURIER—October 13th, at Kurseong, the wife of W. G. LeMesurier, of a son.
OLDHAM—October 13th, at Dumka, the wife of W. B. Oldham, C. S., of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

THE PILOT who took out the Thibet on her last voyage from Bombay Harbour wishes it to be stated that it was not he who recognised Mr. Murray, *alias* William Fraser, on board. The man who did that service to Mr. Murray's creditors in particular and to the public in general was a member of the Water Police, Mr. Hayter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1880.

THE Radical pronunciamento against the House of Lords has only resulted so far in an intimation that twenty Liberal commoners will be made peers with a view to the leavening of the whole body. Seeing that the majority whose action aroused the ire of the advanced Liberals numbered a couple of hundreds, it is not easy to see how the addition of a score to the faithful few who obeyed the behest of the Gladstone Ministry in the matter of the Disturbance Bill can have any appreciable effect on future controversies between the Upper and the Lower Houses. While political contests are carried on between the two Aristocratic Parties, now one and now the other may hope for a majority in the Upper Chamber, as in the Lower. But when the questions at issue array the democratic element against both the Aristocratic Parties, the House of Lords must in the nature of things prove not only an obstacle, but an insurmountable obstacle, to the realisation of the democratic programme so long as it is free to exercise its constitutional right of veto. The question of the abolition or of the reconstitution of the Upper House is from the nature of things sure to come into the domain of practical politics. When King Charles had been executed the House of Commons resolved that the House of Lords was "useless and dangerous," and having abolished it, determined to govern the country without either king or Upper House. Thus the government of the country was for a period left to the control of a single chamber—a state of affairs which Malet du Pan characterises as an uncontrolled tyranny. But this condition of uncontrolled tyranny did not continue long. After the Rump Parliament had ruled alone for a very short time, Cromwell became in everything but the name more than most kings, and before his death found it necessary to establish an apology for an Upper Chamber. At the restoration of the Stuarts the House of Lords re-appeared in its former shape, and from that date to the present day has enjoyed a continuous and not inglorious existence, acting for the most part as a useful drag to prevent the constitution from falling too rapidly into a pure democracy, and generally conscious that its power of amending the bills of the Lower House, or putting a veto upon them, remained to it on sufferance, and depended upon the fulfillment of a tacit condition that that power was never to be exercised in opposition to the manifest will of the Commons and the people. The Lords have always had a clear comprehension of the fact that there is a powerful weapon of coercion, ready to be applied to force them to bend to the will of the people, if they are inclined to be too obstructive. The power of creating new peers, which the monarch is virtually bound to exercise at the advice of his ministers, is the constitutional means of preventing the deadlock which might otherwise be caused by the disagreement of the two houses. This power has been occasionally used, but in most cases the fear of its operation has been sufficient to keep the house of Lords in accord with the Commons and the nation. In the end of Queen Anne's reign the Whigs had a majority in the House of Lords, while the House of Commons and the nation were resolved to support the Tories. To prevent the delay that would have resulted from the continual opposition between the two houses, the House of Lords was "swamped" and given a Tory majority by the creation of twelve new peers. It may be questioned whether there was sufficient necessity to excuse such a violent measure on this particular occasion, but it was useful as a warning for the future, so that the Lords might see that they could only oppose the will of the people at the price of a large accession to their numbers, which would at one and the same blow punish them by diminishing their dignity, and render their attempted obstruction futile. In the next reign an ill-judged attempt was made by the ministry of Sunderland and Stanhope to deprive the constitution of this safety-valve. Fearing that the heir of the throne, who was opposed to the king, would on his accession use his power of creating peers to secure a Tory majority in the House of Lords, they proposed that the sovereign should never be allowed to add more than six to the existing number of peers. The king from jealousy of his son was quite willing to submit to this curtailment of the royal prerogative. The Lords were pleased with the idea of closing their ranks against upstarts, and passed the bill. But those who were not blinded by prejudice supported Walpole in his opposition to the bill ; and it was finally rejected in the House of Commons by a large majority. Had the bill been passed, the House of Lords would have been able to thwart effectually the will of the people, and by using its power would have courted annihilation. But for the fear of new creations, it would hardly have yielded to the demand for reform in this century. In the year 1831 Lord John Russell's Reform Bill passed the Lower House, but although sixteen new peers had been created to help it through the Upper House, the Lords rejected it on the second reading after a five nights' debate. The House of Commons passed a vote asserting its unwavering adherence to the principles of reform, and Parliament was prorogued on October 20th. The situation gave occasion to Sydney Smith's celebrated comparison between the House of Lords and Mrs. Partington. "As for the possibility of the House of Lords preventing ere long a reform of Parliament," he said in a speech in Taunton, "I hold it to be the most absurd notion that ever entered into human imagination. I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824 there set in a great flood upon that town : the tide rose to an incredible height—the waves rushed in upon the houses—and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea-water, and and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up. But I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest. Gentlemen be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will beat Mrs. Partington." But others were more alarmed through the recess at the grave situation of affairs brought about by the Lords' determined opposition to the will of the nation. There were riots and acts of incendiarism throughout the country. Some even apprehended civil war. When Parliament re-assembled in the beginning of the following year, a new Reform Bill not essentially different from the old one was passed by the House of Commons. Many urged Lord Grey to get the King's sanction for the creation of not less than forty new peers before the Bill was brought before the Upper House. But he would not yet resort to such an extreme measure, and the bill was brought before the House of Lords without previously swamping them by more new liberal peers. It passed the second reading, but only by a majority of nine ; so that there were grave fears that it would either be thrown out at the third reading, or at least terribly mutilated in committee. In the meantime Parliament was adjourned for the Easter recess, and monster meetings were held and monster petitions sent up to the King, urging him not to hesitate to create as many new peers as might be necessary. When Parliament re-assembled the Lords went into committee on the bill, and the first division upon the disfranchising clauses gave a majority against the ministry. Then at last the Cabinet advised the King to create new peers, but he though friendly to reform, feared to make such an extreme exercise of prerogative. So the Cabinet resigned ; but as no other ministry could be formed, the old ministry returned, and on May 17th got permission to create the necessary number of peers. But the power was not exercised. The fear of such a large accession to their number was sufficient to induce the Lords to pass the bill.

We have just in the rejection of the Disturbance Bill a similar opposition between the two houses, and the House of Lords is threatened again with creations of new peers or abolition or reform. No one seems to care very much for the throwing out of the Disturbance Bill in itself. But its rejection by such a large majority threatens troubles in the future, being a proof that the Lords, exclusively composed as they are of landowners, are determined to uphold the landed interest even in opposition to the will of the Commons. It is probable that the present Ministry intends to introduce various radical reforms, and it is considered almost a matter of course that the Lords will reject the more important measures with the same determination that they have shown in rejecting the Disturbance Bill. If this happens, what is the House of Commons and the Liberal Ministry to do? They must either submit, or create new peers, or take in hand the great task of modifying the whole constitution of the Upper House. The first course is out of the question in any measure of great importance to the nation. If the majority against the various important measures which may be looked for in the immediate future is as enormous as the majority against the Disturbance Bill was, the second remedy would seem to be also inapplicable, as the balance could only be inclined the other way by the creation of some two hundred new peers. Such a step, even if the peers were only created for life, would be so utterly unprecedented that it seems entirely beyond the range of possibility. The Lords will probably recognize their danger, and sacrifice their sentiments to retain their old constitution. If they maintain an obstinate attitude of opposition, some great measure for re-constituting the Upper House will be evolved in the Liberal councils. It is not likely that the country will try and do without an Upper House, and revert to the uncontrolled tyranny of a single chamber, tried without success in the beginning of the Commonwealth. All political experience seems to show that an Upper House of some kind or another is necessary. The creation of new hereditary peers is not sufficient to make the aristocracy democratic : in the second generation new creations almost invariably identify themselves with the interests of the class to which they have been raised ; and it is not advisable to vulgarise the honours of the peerage by making the distinction too common. A peerage is a most convenient and not very expensive reward for distinguished public services, and any measure that degraded the honour would be unfair to those who have been so rewarded for their services to the State in the past. Life peerages would not be so objectionable if there were not the likelihood that they would be too recklessly created by every successive ministry ; so that the less damage done to the aristocracy by each creation of a life peer instead of an hereditary peer would be counterbalanced by the greater freedom ministers would allow themselves in such creations. Perhaps the least objectionable way to "reform" the House of Lords, if reform of a radical kind is found to be inevitable, would be to add to it not only life peers, but also a certain number of elective members—say three hundred—designated either directly by the people, or by the people through their representatives, the members of the House of Commons. In America the Senate is composed of 76 members elected for six years, one-third retiring in rotation every two years. The members of the House of Representives are elected *en bloc* every two years. An admixture of elected members would serve the purpose of keeping the House of Lords in harmony with "the spirit of the age" without entailing the grave disadvantages which would result from its abolition or total transformation. Even if, as Mr. Labouchere asserts, the continuance of the House of Lords in its present position is a grievance, its abolition would be nothing less than a great national misfortune.

A COMPANY has been formed in Edinburgh for the introduction into Bombay and Calcutta of the telephone exchange system, which has within the last two years taken root in the cities of the United States and latterly in the United Kingdom. Mr. Hills, who has come out as the pioneer of the company, has already brought the subject under the notice of H. E. the Governor, who has promised, we understand, to do what he can to facilitate the introduction of the system in Bombay. Of course, official sanction is necessary for the laying of the wires from the houses of subscribers to the central exchange. The system is worked very easily. To the central office all the wires converge, and any two wires can be placed in instant connection, the result being that Mr. Smith at Colaba will be able to have a chat with Mr. Brown at Malabar Hill, and afterwards interchange views on business or politics with Mr. Jones at Byculla or Mr. Smith at Parel. The most absolute secrecy is obtained, and simulation will be impossible when the voice of the interlocutor is known, for the minutest peculiarities of tone and inflexion are faithfully reproduced by the telephone. The facilities for the transaction of business between mercantile men, for giving orders, for shopping, for making arrangements of any kind *viva voce* need not be pointed out. In Chicago there are now 5,000 subscribers to the exchange, and, of course, any one of these can speak to 4,999 of his fellow-citizens, without leaving his room or raising his voice. If a person gets ill in the night, he can in half a minute describe his symptoms to a medical man, who will telephone a prescription to a chemist, who will send in the medicine—all in less time than in pre-telephonic days would be required to knock up a servant and send him for the doctor. Geographically, as well as in other respects, Bombay seems well adapted for the new system ; for owing to our magnificent distances it is impossible for residents in Colaba, Malabar Hill, Parel, and Byculla to interchange greetings without undergoing journeys which entail sad loss of time and much exposure to the burning sun of the tropics. By means of the telephone, the usual civilities of civilised life may be interchanged without waste of time or danger to life.

INDIAN gold-mining schemes, after having been received with exceptional favour by the public in England, seem on the road to become equally popular out here. We learn from Messrs. C. H. Forbes and Co. that the capital of the "Ripon Gold-Mining Company" has been largely over-subscribed, it having been found necessary to disappoint more than 500 applicants, representing an aggregate of many thousand shares. We are glad of this result because it seems to us that it effectually disposes of an insinuation, which we have seen advanced in some quarters, that the demand which has arisen for Indian mining-shares in London is simply a pseudo-mania, fomented by the ingenious machinations of stock-jobbers and speculators. The real fact of the case is, that India is about to resume one of her most ancient and lucrative industries. The gold supply of the pre-Christian epoch must have been chiefly, if not exclusively, drawn from this country. Moreover, the soundness of this reasoning is amply verified by the traces and remains of the old mines and aqueducts which in the Wynaad district so abundantly exist. Centuries of labour must have been required to develop and to prosecute these extensive works. History, therefore, and the evidence of these ancient minings, supplies the assumption that if not the actual "Ophir" of the Bible, the Wynaad valleys must in past times have been famous for their extraordinary auriferous wealth. And now to this testimony has to be added that of numerous modern experts. Several eminent geologists in addition to Mr Brough-Smyth, with whose exhaustive report the public is now generally familiar, have visited the district, and have, we believe, without exception, confirmed that gentleman's sanguine conclusions. We conceive, therefore, that there is solid ground for hoping that the 2½ millions sterling which have now been subscribed in London to re-open the Wynaad gold mines will be the means of re-introducing an important and lucrative industry to this country. It is our hope that India may yet be again the golden land of the "fabled Hydaspes" which we read of in Horace, instead of the bankrupt and sinking State of Mr. Hyndman's gloomy imagination.

THE untimely death of the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas has made a void in the business life of Bombay. Mr. Morarjee combined to a degree altogether exceptional the greatest enterprise with complete self-command and prudence. He had succeeded in creating a large fortune, and in conducting with great success several large undertakings ; and he was still, almost at the moment of his death, engaged in planning new undertakings likely to be of considerable utility. He was cut off without a moment's warning, by a sudden spasm of angina pectoris, which appeared to stop respiration and the heart's action instantaneously. The injury to his knee, caused by the carriage accident in Poona, appears to have contributed to his demise, if at all, only indirectly through means of certain caste practices which it is surprising that a man of such vigorous intelligence should not have known how to disregard. It appears that bathing is held to be an essential preliminary to taking solid food, and the injury to the knee rendering it unadvisable for him to bathe, he subsisted on fluids and a little. His system, of course, became weakened, and when the sudden spasm seized him, he had not strength to rally.

MR. J. HAY GRANT has been re-appointed, until further orders, to be the Municipal Commissioner of the city of Bombay from the date of the expiry of his term of office. The nomination will be regarded with satisfaction by the public. Mr. Grant has proved to be one of the ablest and most efficient of the Commissioners of Bombay. He has earned for himself the gratitude of the rate-payers of Bombay by personally supervising the revision of house assessments, which has resulted so satisfactorily to them. He has been able to propose a reduction of one per cent. in the rates,—a result which will be welcome to the house-owners and to the house-occupiers of Bombay. If the same supervision be exercised for a few years longer, the best results may be expected.

WE understand that H. E. the Governor will come down from Mahableshwar to Bombay for a few days to receive and entertain Sir Frederick Roberts at Parel. An evening party on a large scale is said to be in contemplation, in order that Bombay society may have the opportunity of meeting the hero of Kabul and Kandahar.

THE Bombay Club has invited Sir Frederick Roberts to a dinner on the occasion of his passing through this city *en route* for home.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 1.

THE Naval Demonstration has ended in smoke. The *Times* this morning expressly admits that it has been postponed *sine die*, and the *Daily News*, while indulging in a good deal of bluster about what the Powers will hereafter do to punish the Sultan, practically allows that Mr. Gladstone's policy of trying to frighten the Porte into compliance with the will of Europe has failed for the present. Your readers are all familiar with the grotesque adventures of Don Quixote in his search for the fair Dulcinea del Toboso ; but I doubt if the result of any one of them was more humiliating and ridiculous for the mad cavalier than that of the strange enterprise of our modern Don Quixote, Mr. Gladstone, to capture his Dulcigno has been for him. It must be more tolerable even to be soundly cudgeled by one's enemies than to be made the laughing-stock of the world by calling together all the fleets of Europe to compel the surrender by Turkey of one little town, and then recoiling, *re infecta*. But we may at least be glad to think that the Cabinet Council yesterday agreed to hold it better that Mr. Gladstone should appear ridiculous than that England should go to war to crush Turkey. It is, indeed, improbable, notwithstanding the valiant language of some of the Liberal newspapers, that the present Ministry even seriously contemplated using force to make the Albanians give up Dulcigno. One cannot conceive, for instance, how Mr. Bright could remain a member of a Government which meant to wage war upon an inoffensive nationality. Had he been out of office, he would certainly have exclaimed, "Perish Montenegro !" "Perish Greece !" rather than that English blood or money should be wasted in securing for those States accessions of territory which they are powerless to obtain for themselves ; and he cannot act differently in office without laying himself open to the charge of shameful inconsistency. Peace, with or without honour, has been his motto throughout a long career, and it is not likely that at the close of his life he will bring upon himself the stain of bloodguiltiness by becoming the executioner of the Albanians. Were he to do so, he could not be surprised if, the next time that in the House of Commons he from the height of his austere virtue denounced the fools and knaves who presumed to disagree with him, some bold adversary were to apply to him the strong language with which St. Paul rebuked the High Priest as "a whited wall" for sitting in the judgment-seat to preach what he did not practise. As for Mr. Gladstone, whose vanity, fed with perpetual incense, now surpasses that of women, he has, no doubt, flattered

391
3

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LORD MONTMORRES' MURDER.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The men arrested on suspicion of the murder of Lord Montmorres have been discharged.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

Mr. Parnell, in a speech at Longford yesterday, said that the intended Government prosecution against those who had delivered alleged seditious speeches would be useless in stopping the Land League movement.

THE DETACHED SQUADRON.

The Detached Squadron has left for a long cruise, accompanied by the Bacchante.

A DRAGOMAN MURDERED IN ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 17.

The Austrian Dragoman at Prizrend, Albania, has been murdered.

A GERMAN OFFICIAL IN TURKEY.

A German has been selected to attached to the *bureau* of the Turkish Ministe of Foreign Affairs.

RUMOURED CO-REGENCY IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 17.

It is rumoured that owing to the morganatic marriage of the Czar to a lady of his Court, named Dolgoronki, he will appoint the Czarewitch Co-Regent and retire to Livadia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot arrived here from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee this morning.

SUE. OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

MALTA, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 15th instant.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Supply steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
5 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ do. do.	87½
4 do. Consols for account	99⅞
3 do. French Rente, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	52½d.

GOVERNMENT, it is stated, have sanctioned the expenditure of two lacs of rupees to level and lay out the scene of the recent terrible landslip at Naini Tal.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE AND CO. demur to the statement that they gave up the agency of the Wynaad Gold Company because the Company in their hands failed to gain the confidence of the public. They state that so far from being a failure, a large number of the company's shares were sold, and that some 500 shareholders were on their list when they gave over the agency to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

THE *Journal de Janaïb* complains that the Sultan has three times addressed the great Powers on the subject of the inhuman barbarities which the Bulgarians are practising on the Mahomedan population of that principality, but as yet not a single reply has been received.

A MEETING of the members of the Shrawuk community was held on the 19th ultimo, at Ahmedabad, at the residence of Rao Bahadur Nugger Sett Premabhai Hemabhai. It was largely attended; Sett Premabhai Hemabhai's son-in-law being the chief. Similar meetings had been held elsewhere, at 103 places in all; and the resolutions passed at them, amongst other things, were to the effect that eight gentlemen who had signed the notice convening the meeting at Sett Premabhai's be representatives of and fully empowered to act for the entire Shrawuk community with regard to the Shatrunja Hill and temples, and that at all places, wheresoever situate, they sign all documents, and recover, draw, and spend all moneys belonging to the community in connection with the hill and temples.

WE are to have English butter in Bombay in future. At present the nicest butter to be obtained here is the Danish butter, which comes out in small hermetically sealed tins. The Aylesbury Dairy Company, Limited, have recently adopted a new system of butter preservation, which has been found to answer admirably in England, and they have now sent out a consignment to Bombay. A sample was sent to New York in the early part of the present year, which was tested by a committee of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, by being "kept for over a month without ice, during which time the thermometer ranged from 80 to 96 degrees, and a great number of deaths occurred through the intense heat." The committee in question reported that the butter was found to be "perfectly sound and fresh." The success of such a test should be a guarantee of the suitableness of the butter for Indian consumption.

THE report of the Secretary of State for India on railways in India for the year 1879-80 has been published in London. The following are some statistics of the Indian railway system noticed in the report. At the commencement of the year the length of railway open for traffic was 8,216 miles—6,044 miles in the hands of guaranteed companies and 2,172 under direct State management. During the year 395½ miles were completed. This includes 22 miles added to guaranteed lines; 353 miles to the State system, 133½ miles of this portion constituting the Kandahar railway; and 20½ miles to Native State lines.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has an article directed against the wholesale slaughter of birds practised at Simla and other Himalayan stations, and advocating legislative interference for the protection of the feathered tribe. "In the course of his morning's walks the pedestrian frequently comes across a procession headed by an English gentleman. One a jhampanee carries guns, another a bird-stick, with which a row of tiny creatures hang bleeding, a syce leads a pony, and dogs bring up the rear. Two or three such processions steal quietly about every morning of the season. The sportsmen tootle softly on bird-calls, but it must be confessed they do not greatly shine as songsters; their aim with the gun, however, is deadly, and they return day after day with their sticks full of little victims. It is believed that this wholesale slaughter is perpetrated in the name of science, and it must be conceded that it is almost impossible to describe a bird well unless you have it in your hand. But it is possible that the collector's rage for mere acquisition and possession is its more immediate motive. Each of the gentlemen who indulges in this gentle butchery is said to number his collections by thousands, and the worst is, that this scientific example is followed, in an unscientific, but equally murderous fashion, by clerks and school-boys, &c. In many countries in Europe small birds are now wisely protected by law, and there can be no doubt that wholesale slaughter like this should be prohibited within the limits of Simla."

ON the Kandahar relief despatches the *Englishman* remarks:—In the Commander-in-Chief's comments two points strike us as worthy of notice. One of these is the testimony borne in it to the strenuous efforts made by General Phayre and his force to reach Kandahar in time to co-operate with General Roberts, and the explanation given of the causes of their failure. Doubt has, it will be remembered, been freely cast in various quarters on the energy and power of organisation shown by General Phayre; and it is satisfactory to find him so completely exonerated by the Commander-in-Chief from all suspicion of any shortcoming of the kind. On the contrary, the tone of the despatch with reference to this matter is rather that of surprise at the progress made by the Bombay troops under the circumstances. The other point is the Commander-in-Chief's recognition of the one flaw in the operations at Mazra, viz., the comparatively abortive result of the arrangements made for the pursuit of the enemy, combined with the lameness of the apology made for it. We may not improbably yet find out that a more complete victory would have been well worth the additional loss it would have been likely to involve.

THE *Statesman* does not think the vehemence with which some writers are at present kicking and trampling upon the Kandahar General is either creditable to themselves or necessary in the public interests. It is those who are most ready to grovel and flatter at the mere mention of the name of the highly placed and fortunate who seem to take a fierce delight in crushing every drop of the life-blood of reputation out of the man who has fallen into disgrace. General Primrose is now under the heels of these ignoble critics. The public interests, of course, demand the fullest enquiry into the circumstances that have caused or permitted public disaster, that the mistakes and incapacity of men in positions of such responsibility as that occupied by General Primrose should be fully exposed, and that really unworthy conduct should be dealt with with conspicuous severity. And those who seek to inform and guide public opinion must put such cases fully before their readers. But it is an unedifying spectacle to see a public writer returning day after day, with apparently intense relish, to the business of heaping more and more infamy on a fallen man. As for General Primrose, there can be no doubt that he was quite unfitted for the position he held, and failed when the crisis came. But then, General Primrose had never, so far as we have heard, done anything to lead those who appointed him to regard him as fit for the post. His fitness was taken entirely on trust, and the authorities who are responsible for this seem to us to stand far more strongly condemned before the country than the General. If there is one direction more than another in which searching enquiry is called for, in connection with the conduct of the war in Afghanistan, it is as to the principles on which important appointments were given away by the authorities at Simla.

THE Government of India have directed the Madras Government to inflict what seems to the local *Mail* a most unmerited hardship upon a number of valuable public servants. "The facts are these. As there was some doubt about the employment of recently retired members of the Public Works Department by the local fund boards, special reference was made to the Government of Madras, who, in their order of the 13th November last, ruled that these retired men could obtain employment under the boards, and draw their pensions or gratuities in addition to local fund pay. This equitable ruling induced many men who had offers from other quarters to take service under the boards, and the latter undoubtedly obtained good men very cheaply. Things thereupon went on smilingly for some time, when an ugly rumour got abroad, to the effect that the Government of India intended retrenching these engineers their pensions. The rumour was too true; but the Madras Government made strong remonstrances, urging the illegality and impolicy of the proposed retrenchment. But in vain. The unjust measure is to become law, and these men, who, as we have said, in some instances threw up employment elsewhere to take service with the local fund boards, are to be cut their pensions, and not only this, but the interest on their bonuses is to be deducted from the salaries given them by the boards. The Madras Government, whether rightly or wrongly (and we decidedly say the former), held out certain fair prospects to these deluded men; yet the Government are now to be restrained from carrying out their promises. Surely there must be some means of redress for these ill-treated men."

ANOTHER illustration of the extreme danger of level crossings over railways comes from Lahore. On the 14th instant, as Mr. C. J. Keene, the Traffic Manager of the P. N. S. R., and Mr. Dibly, the Engineer-in-chief, were proceeding to the office of the former gentleman, when the Sikka gharrie they were in had reached the centre of the level crossing near the railway station, the wheels caught in the rails, and the horses were unable to move the vehicle. The coachman jumped off his box and went to his horses' heads, and, just at that moment, Mr. Keene, happening to look out of the window, saw an engine close upon the gharrie. He and his companion had just time to spring out, when the engine crashed into the carriage, smashing it to pieces. The horses and driver fortunately were uninjured, and the occupants of the gharrie are to be congratulated on their providential escape. The shunting operations are, the local paper states, under the management of the S. P. & D. Railway, as is the yard generally, although the station and premises are shared by the two railways, the P. N. S. and the S. P. & D.

THE consideration of the Madras Railway Company for passengers, as revealed in the following extract from a contemporary, is touching. The *Mail* writes:—"One of the most soothing sensations that a traveller on the Madras Railway experiences is to be kept waiting outside the station at Bangalore. A perfect rest after a thirteen hours fatiguing journey from Madras is most enjoyable; and the railway company deserve commendation for showing so much consideration for the comfort of their passengers. The interval between the arrival of the train at the platform and at the station itself is occupied by men in collecting the tickets, an operation which is generally quickly got through in about twenty minutes. On the evening of the 12th instant, however, the train was kept at the ticket platform for thirty-three minutes, exemplifying that time was made for slaves. If the ticket examiner were to enter the train at Cadgoody, he might easily collect his tickets during the journey between that station and Bangalore. Is the railway company too proud to take the hint?

SAYS the *World*:—When his battalion of the Rifle Brigade sailed the other day for India, under the urgent demand from that country for reinforcements, one of its officers, Lord Ribblesdale, was reluctantly compelled by ill-health to remain behind, taking a month's leave in hope to recover. That he has done so in a measure may be assumed from the circumstance that he has recently been grouse-shooting in Perthshire. I understand that, in accordance with arrangements some while ago concluded, he will have the appointment of aide-de-camp to Major-General the Duke of Connaught in his Aldershot command, and that, now affairs are quieting down in India, Lord Ribblesdale is spared the necessity of going thither at all. On the whole, it was not altogether an unfortunate illness this prevented him from accompanying his brother-officers abroad at a time so obviously inconvenient. No such opportune ailment befell one of those brother-officers, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, who left England at the call of duty, and on the chance of seeing fighting, at a moment when the real urgency of private affairs might have furnished him with a fair plea for staying at home.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—The early part of next month will witness the departure from France of a strongly organized expedition for the exploration, though, let us hope, not the conquest of the Niger. The expedition will first of all be conveyed by mail steamer to the coast of Senegal, whence two steamers will carry it up the Senegal River as far as Médine. This point reached, the course of the expedition will be directed towards Bafoulahe. The object is to carry out what may be called a pacific conquest of the interior of Africa. A predominance is, if possible, to be secured for French influence and every effort made to turn the trade of the country into the channel passing through Medine and Saint Louis. The hope is even expressed that one day there may be a railway between these two points. The expedition will be strong enough to protect itself against attack and to command respect. The main body consists of 250 troops, to which is added an auxiliary company of artillery artificers and a number of labourers for the construction of military posts. The topographical and medical staff have been carefully selected, and the expedition will reach Saint Louis at the beginning of the best season of the year.

THE figures quoted at the meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society at the end of last month are almost startling in their magnitude. The sales of the society during the half year amounted to nearly a million sterling, and the net profit realized was £16,766. On a capital of not more than £60,000 the shareholders, after remunerating directors, assisting the pension fund of their employes, and paying a dividend at the rate of five per cent., were able to add £12,485 to the accumulated profits, which now amount to over £90,000. At this rate, the whole capital of the society will be returned in the shape of profits about once every two years.

WEATHER REPORTS.—OCT. 18.

CANNANORE, 4-5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather drizzling rain; wind W. S. W. 3; thermometer, 82; barometer, 29·92.

MANGALORE, 4-26 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind S.W.; thermometer, 82; barometer, 29·91.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E.; thermometer, 86; barometer, 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. light; thermometer, 83.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.—Since yesterday the barometer has fallen over the whole of India, excepting only at Goa and Belgaum. The greatest fall is in the Western Punjab, but it is scarcely less on the east coast of the Peninsula at Masulipatam. Some heavy rain has fallen in Bengal, the heaviest (5 inches) at False Point, while Calcutta, Burdwan, and Cuttack report between 1 and 2 inches. The weather appears to be threatening on the east coast, but it is uncertain whether it portends the formation of a cyclone in the Bay or the break of the autumn monsoon at Madras. The lowest pressure reported on this coast is at Masulipatam. In Madras, Bangalore has 11-inch and Salem 11-tenths of rain.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th October 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·786
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind	NNW, N. NE. ENE. WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	203

From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th October as compared with the statement issued on the 9th October:—

	Oct. 9. Rs.	Oct. 16. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	25,40,037	26,67,841
Do. do. at Branches	8,66,429	6,49,628
Other Deposits	2,66,57,353	2,82,02,261
Post Office Bills	19,035	27,222
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,28,151	5,19,971
	4,29,11,273	4,42,67,626
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	61,74,688	60,68,596
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,00,608	11,16,318
Loans, on Security of do.	47,91,796	45,86,542
Current accounts, overdrawn	6,116	6,070
Bills Discounted	1,05,78,977	101,68,208
Stamps	2,962	2,983
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,11,374	
Amount applied in reduction	2,15,000	
	3,29,374	3,29,374
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,92,606	9,69,579
Cash and Currency Notes	1,89,34,140	2,07,19,956
Cash and Currency Notes	4,29,11,273	4,42,67,626

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Gymkhana, this evening.
Music at the Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.
Sacred Concert, Ladies' Coffee-room, 3, Apollo St., 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived on the 17th inst.:—Scindia (s), from Calcutta; Sacrimner, Cardiff. Yesterday:—Ancona (s), London; Khedive (s), Southampton.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karshall, to Mauritius; I. G. S. Tenasserim, Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Bianca ... Burchand.
Overture	La Fille du Regiment ... Donizetti.
Aria	Torquato Tasso ... Donizetti.
Waltz	Violettes ... Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Rigoletto ... Tinney.
Galop	The Hermit's Bells ... Maitland.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	...
Overture	Die Grossturetin ... Flotow.
Quadrille	Fatinaca ... Hertel.
Selection	The Princess of Trebizonde. Offenbach.
Valse	The Marguerite ... Godfrey.
Galop	Merkur ... Roedeberk.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m.:—

March	Belle Boeme ... Janni.
Overture	Pique Dame ... Suppe.
Liebe Voeglein	... Gumbert.
Waltz	Vergangenheit ... Strauss.
An Evening about Town	... Basquit.
Quadrille	Franzosische Motiven ..Arabiano.
Romanza	Martha ... Flotow.
Waltz	Mahableshwur ... Inzoli.
Duett	Marie de Rudenz ... Donizetti.
Galop	Stromschnellen ... Sommer.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A Hindoo woman, named Luximee, aged about 30 years, residing on the second floor of a house in Patuck-wady, on Sunday evening last, accidentally fell out of a window on to the public road, a height of about eighteen feet, and sustained severe injuries. She is under medical treatment at her residence, having declined to be taken to hospital by the police.

THE DROWNING OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.—Dadu Babunbhoy was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the charge of murder, by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Radhee, a young girl, on or about the 23rd September last. The girl was drowned in the sea at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, under circumstances already related.

DEATH FROM A LAND-SLIP.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Ladhee, a woman, aged 25 years. Deceased was collecting red earth in a quarry at Sewree, when the bank immediately above suddenly gave way, and in falling buried her. She was removed from under the earth alive, but while being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, died on the road. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having been accidently buried under a falling bank of earth and stones."

THEFTS.—Rugoonath Coosajee, a *carkoon* belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Police, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to two months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing four seers of wheat and a quantity of fruit, valued at 8 annas, from the G. I. P. Railway Company's goods-yard at Warree Bunder.—Mingee, a woman, was also convicted yesterday by the same Magistrate of stealing sundry gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 89, the property of Yassee, another woman, residing on the Byculla flats. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Lukia Vaja, a Marwarree, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a quantity of silver, valued at Rs. 50, the property of Dewjee Visram, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Lower Colaba, on view of the body of Robert Cyril Cox, a boy about three-and-a-half years old. Deceased was the son of Mr. R. Cox, residing at No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, and employed in the office of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors. The deceased was playing about with three other children on the benches in the cotton brokers' shed, when one of the benches turned over and fell off the raised ground in the shed, carrying the deceased with it, and the bench fell heavily on the neck of the deceased, injuring him so severely that he died shortly after. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by a bench accidentally falling upon him; and the jury are of opinion that the benches in the cotton brokers' shed, which are now unprotected, should be protected."

THE BUNDARWADA THEFT.—Regarding the theft reported to the police on the 6th instant by a Hindoo merchant, named Nursey Waljee, residing on the third floor of a house situated in Bundarwada, at Mandavie, of gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 3,000 being stolen from a box in his rooms, Mr. Inspector Jones instituted enquiries into the matter, and arrested, Rama Sookia, the servant of the neighbour of the complainant, at Sonapoor Gully. This led to the trace and arrest of the complainant's servant as well, who confessed that he was further implicated in the theft. The greater portion of the stolen property was recovered from a goldsmith and jeweller residing at Girgaum, to whom the two prisoners had jointly sold it. The prisoners are known to the police as bad characters. They appear to have obtained employment under fictitious names, and resolved to rob their masters at the first opportunity. The prisoners, Shewa Govind, *alias* Vishram Balloo, and Pandoo Bapoo, *alias* Ram Sookia, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with the theft of the said property, and the case was postponed for hearing to the 25th instant to enable the police to recover the remainder of the stolen property.

MOVEMENTS OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR—His Excellency Sir James Fergusson was to leave Poona on Monday for Mahableshwur. His Excellency will first proceed to Kurruckwasla, to see the waterworks; thence to Singhur Hill and Bhore on horseback, and from Bhore, Sir James will return to Sherwell. From Swerwell he will travel by phaeton dak belonging to the mail contractor, Mr. Framjee Ardaseer, to Sattara, where His Excellency will be the guest of Mr. Stewart, the Collector. After remaining a day at Sattara, Sir James will finally proceed to Mahableshwur on horseback by the Kelghur road. His Excellency will remain at the hill station for about a week, and then proceed to Bombay *vid* Dasgaum. Lady Fergusson and Miss Fergusson left for Mahableshwur on the 15th instant.—*Poona Observer.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Poona on Saturday for Khandalla, where he will remain till the end of the month. His Excellency will occupy the splendid and spacious bungalo w belonging to the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I. A letter recently received from Khandalla through a private source pronounces the weather to be all that is desirable, and a trip in that direction is sure to repay one for the trouble and expense of going there. About the end of this or beginning of next month, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will probably return to Poona for a short time, and then proceed to Bombay for the purpose of meeting the Viceroy. General Warre, after interviewing the Viceroy, will embark for Kurrachee for the purpose of proceeding on his annual inspection tour through Sind.—*Ibid.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th October 1880, was 25,786 maunds, and in money Rs. 21,503. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 9th Oct. 1880.	Week ending 9th Oct. 1879.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,509	Mds 1,206	Mds 303	..
Amount	Rs. 924	Rs. 381	Rs. 543	..
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 59,218	Mds 41,678	Mds 17,540	..
Amount	Rs. 17,395	Rs. 8,618	Rs. 8,777	..
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 964	Mds 4,164	..	Mds 3,200
Amount	Rs. 391	Rs. 1,945	..	Rs. 1,554
OPIUM—				
Weight	..	..	..	..
Amount	..	..	..	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 9,179	Mds 5,196	Mds 3,983	..
Amount	Rs. 9,011	Rs. 5,448	Rs. 3,563	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 28,440	Mds 35,323	..	Md 6,883
Amount	Rs. 9,670	Rs. 12,759	..	Rs. 3,089
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 5,737	Mds 4,264	Mds 1,473	..
Amount	Rs. 2,298	Rs. 1,218	Rs. 1,080	..
STONE—				
Weight	Mds 4,397	Mds 6,119	..	Mds 1,722
Amount	Rs. 3,401	Rs. 3,178	Rs. 226	..
GRASS—				
Weight	Mds 11,807	Mds 16,020	..	Mds 1,213
Amount	Rs. 1,360	Rs. 1,307	Rs. 53	..
STONE—				
Weight	Mds 16,260	Mds 21,880	..	Mds 5,620
Amount	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 1,210	..	Rs. 104
STATE RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight	Mds 12,607	Mds 5,702	Mds 6,905	..
Amount	Rs. 4,888	Rs. 3,296	Rs. 1,592	..
GENERAL				
Goods	Mds 53,321	Mds 39,301	Mds 14,020	..
Weight	Rs. 25,11	Rs. 14,702	Rs. 10,413	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,06,659	Mds 1,80,873	Mds 25,786	..
Amount	Rs. 75,559	Rs. 54,058	Rs. 21,500	..

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 9th October 1883, was 33,153 maunds, and in money Rs. 23,218. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1879, as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 9th Oct. 1880.	Week ending 11th Oct. 1879.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 7,889	Mds 7,893	Mds 96	..
Amount	Rs. 7,753	Rs. 9,602	..	Rs. 1,939
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 39,918	Mds 16,028	Mds 23,890	..
Amount	Rs. 21,684	Rs. 8,292	Rs. 13,392	..
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 67,901	Mds 1,28,254	..	Mds 60358
Amount	Rs. 26,332	Rs. 44,512	..	Rs. 18,180
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 8,670	Mds 350	Mds 8,320	..
Amount	Rs. 4,612	Rs. 141	Rs. 4,471	..
TEASEED—				
Weight	Mds 2,422	Mds 141	Mds 2,281	..
Amount	Rs. 1,460	Rs. 57	Rs. 1,433	..
OTHER SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,690	Mds 2,470	Mds 220	..
Amount	Rs. 1,113	Rs. 947	Rs. 166	..
SUGAR AND JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 12,107	Mds 5,811	Mds 6,296	..
Amount	Rs. 7,919	Rs. 4,491	Rs. 3,518	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 16,033	Mds 40,842	..	Mds 24809
Amount	Rs. 8,491	Rs. 21,421	..	Rs. 13,020
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,057	Mds 4,192	..	..
Amount	Rs. 4,626	Rs. 15,257	..	Mds 2,135
GOODS AND TWIST—				Rs. 10,631
Weight	Mds 24,798	Mds 15,818	Mds 8,980	..
Amount	Rs. 36,930	Rs. 23,900	Rs. 13,099	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,31,717	Mds 1,32,655	Mds 2,062	..
Amount	Rs. 1,00,562	Rs. 1,16,089	..	Rs. 15,527
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,19,302	Mds 3,54,454	..	Mds 35152
Amount	Rs. 2,21,491	Rs. 2,44,709	..	Rs. 23,218

THE LATE MR. MORARJEE GOCULDASS.

THE Directors of the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon "to express, as well in their own behalf as on behalf of the shareholders, their heartfelt sorrow at the sudden and melancholy death of their most eminent colleague, the late Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E. which took place at his family residence in Girgaum, China Baug, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at noon, and they unanimously resolved to close the mills for this day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman. The directors availed themselves of this opportunity to record that they have lost in the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass an able and zealous colleague, who always took great pride in assiduously promoting and watching the interests of the companies which he represented, and spared no efforts that might tend to the benefit of the shareholders. The directors further resolved to convey their deepest feelings of sympathy and sincere condolence to the family of their lamented colleague on their sad and irreparable bereavement, and to forward a copy of this resolution to his bereaved widow."

KURRACHEE RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

As on the two preceding days, the attendance at the races was very good, and the sport was well worth coming to see. There were five races down on the card, of which three were "lep" races. The first race was a mile handicap for all ponies over eight flights of hurdles; and Judy, in spite of her heavy weight, was made a hot favourite. Six ponies went to the post, and after one or two false starts got off well together. Slipper was first over the first hurdle, closely followed by Blueskin. Judy refused, and her bad example was followed by all the others. She was soon turned round, and got over. Meanwhile Slipper was making the running, closely followed by that wonderful old cripple, Blueskin, both ponies jumping beautifully. They were passed at the fifth jump by Judy, who came up like a steam-engine; and at the last jump but one Blueskin ran into the second place, Slipper failing to stay the distance. Judy won with ease from Blueskin; Mustique third on sufferance, as the others pulled up. During this meeting Judy has proved herself to be a game and good little mare, and her condition reflects great credit on her sporting owner, who certainly knows how to bring a horse to the post. Mr. Douglas deserves credit for his win, as he has never ridden over jumps before this meeting. Blueskin also ran well, and cripple though he is, I expect that under the skilful management of his owner, Mr. Mules, we shall hear of him again. Little Mustique is a good, honest little beast, but quite outclassed by animals like Judy, Blueskin, and Slipper. The lastnamed is quite a young and untrained pony, and I quite expect to see him win a chase yet. For the Kurrachee Cup six animals appeared, and it was quite expected that the race would lie between Saracen and one of Cannon's stable, it was again the pot boiled over. At the second attempt they were got off to a capital start, and Tony led the way, followed by Russet, the others all close behind. At the quarter mile post Russet came up and got on terms with Tony, and a great race ensued up the straight. Tony eventually winning handsomely. Sir Douglas third. This was a good performance of Russet's, as he is as fat as a prize pig, and utterly unfit to run. Had he been properly trained, the result would certainly have been different. Tony is a good, honest little beast, and I congratulate our respected sporting honorary secretary on owning him. Sir Douglas, alas, has proved to be of very little use. Carrying the lightest weight, he was unable to get near little Russet. I daresay, though, he will come on with a rush, and compensate his owner for his present disappointment. The Steeplechase for the troopers of the Hyderabad Contingent afforded us the best fun of the meeting. Eleven came to the post, and all got over the —the brook—four of them came imperial crowners, but they lost no time in remounting and trying their luck. At the next wall four or five more came down, but speedily remounted, and succeeded in setting their horses going again. The race was a real good one, and the men rode as well and pluckily as any one could wish to see. There was no flinching at the fences. Each man rode his best. Coming into the straight, two horses drew away from the rest, and raced up together, their jocks each trying to push the other off. I regret that I cannot give the names of the riders, as they deserve every praise for the pluckly way in which they rode. Four horses came out for the Galloway Chase. After one false start, in which Dr. Adey jumped the water, they were got off well together, and all cleared the brook in fine style. Russet made the running to the first wall, where Hinges came down, and was not remounted with. After jumping the wall, Dr. Adey pulled up, to get a lead over the double, which was kindly given to him by Mr. Cannon. Russet was then set going again to catch Tony, who had assumed the lead, but on coming to grief at the double walls, and leaving the doctor on the ground, bolted home. I am glad to say that Dr. Adey was not hurt, as it was very plucky of him getting up to ride, and he deserved to win, which he certainly would have done, had Russet kept on his legs. Meanwhile Tony went ahead, and won with ease from little Cazarus. Mr. Cannon, however, fell, and severely injured him, on the ground of his missed a jump, and the steward's, after a careful investigation, disqualified him and gave the race to Lazarus. Six horses were down on the card for the Ladies' Race, but only three ran. Mrs. McLellan's pair were scratched, and Mrs. Mance's horse did not come to the post in time. A result in a splendid race between Touchet and the Plum, the former winning and securing the first prize for his fair owner. The Plum ran very well, but could not quite do it.

This ended the Kurrachee Races. They have been most successful, and we have had a very enjoyable week. Mr. Mance discharged the troublesome duties of honorary secretary with great tact, and was undeniably the right man in the right place. He deserves the thanks of all owners and sportsmen. The course was kept in good order by Mr. Thompson, and the starting and weighing arrangements admirably carried out by the different gentlemen to whom they were entrusted. No one lost too much, and every one seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly. The lotteries for the last day were rather a failure, but on the two preceding days were very good. I give the order of running, &c., below:—

1ST RACE.—"Pony Hurdle Race."—Handicap for ponies 13st. and under. Rs. 150. One mile over eight flights of hurdles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Lawford's b c by Judy	11 0	Mr. Douglas .. 1
Mr. Mules' g c b Blueskin	10 4	Owner .. 2
Mr. Robert's b c b Mustique	8 10	Native .. 0
do. b c b Slipper	9 0	do. .. 0
Mr. Warburton's s c b Slipper	9 12	Owner .. 0
Mr. Price's b c b Nicotine	9 5	Mr. Gibbs .. 0

Blueskin, a good second; the rest pulled up.

2ND RACE.—"Kurrachee Cup."—Handicap for all Arabs. Rs. 400. 2 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Mance's b ah Tony	8 4	Native .. 1
Mr. Rede's c a h Russet	8 0	Mr. Warburton 2
Mr. Lawford's g a c Sir Douglas	7 10	Sayaice .. 3
Mr. Cannon's b a h Prince	11 0	Mr. Giles .. 0
do. c a h Hollander	10 0	Mr. Gibbs .. 0
Mr. Scott's b a g Saracen	9 10	Mr. Cannon .. 0

Tony upset the pot with a vengeance, and won from start to finish. Time—1m. 57s.

3RD RACE.—Described above. Names of men and horses not changed.

4TH RACE.—"Galloway Steeple Chase."—For all Gallowys. Rs. 150.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Cannon's .. b c h Lazarus	11 0	Owner .. 1
Mr. Mules' .. b a h Tom	11 0	Owner fell .. 0
Mr. Rede's .. c a h Russet	11 0	Owner fell .. 0
Mr. Herman's .. Jingo	11 0	Owner fell .. 0

Tony came in first, but was disqualified; the other two were passed the post.

5TH RACE.—"The Ladies' Race."—For untrained ladies' hacks. 3 furlongs.

	st. lb.	
Mrs. Bell's .. b c b Touchet	12 0	Mr. Gibbs .. 1
Mrs. Adey's .. r a h The Plum	10 0	Mr. Douglas .. 2
Miss Price's .. c c b p Red Hazard	8 8	Mr. Price ..

ed as if you were some stranger's wife. If you are a Professional Beauty, flaming on the forehead of astonished Society, with all the well-dressed world as your husband (in respect of every gallant and chivalrous office), it doesn't signify how that obscure person treats you who is matrimonially attached to your staff; but if you are as dark as a plater, as poor as a baby, as slight as an error, as impulsive as dynamite; if your name is Sita, and your husband an Indian Bearer, the case is different in all its aspects. No atmosphere of smiles and ginger-bread shimmers around you; no hospitable cecropida opens their warm arms to receive you; the chill world closes round you, stern and hard; no halcyon dream-land shelters from its storms; but some miniature Sita, who fits into the innermost interstices of your affections, clings to your thin skirts and cries for food. Your wants start into life, and vibrate through thought into action; and with that fine feeling for circumstance and occasion, that exquisite touch upon the quick of necessity which is peculiar to women, you cast yourself on the high tide of opportunity and become an Ayah.

Dear Vanity, there is something very nice about a woman—she is so plastic under the fingers of vicissitude, so adaptable, so abreast of realities, such excellent company in seclusion! I sometimes think of spending my declining years in the sympathetic bosom of a convent.

The powers of the Ayah dovetail into the wants of the Anglo-Indian lady. The Ayah smooths down the rough surface of life in India. She explains away the delinquencies of her fellow-servants to her mistress, and, on the other hand, she tones down the impossible details of her mistress's wishes to her fellow-servants. She makes the relations between a dull, hemp-drugged booby of a native groom, and a refined, quick-tempered, impatient English woman not only possible, but mutually satisfactory. Her many-sided sympathy is equally open to the slovenly, careless, dirty sweeper and to the precise and fastidious mistress, and through an intermediate noise she strikes a harmony between the work of the one and the exactions of the other. The servants see their mistress through the Ayah, as we look at the sun through a dark lens; and the mistress sees through the servants humanised through the intelligible womanly instincts of the Ayah. If a hydrophobic cook gets drunk and spoils the dinner, the Ayah will weep for him, while she maidenses her mistress, and, as an *ad captandum* argument, will tell some story of domestic sorrow in the cook's home; how he has some little daughter, beautiful and patient, fast receding through the tempest of suffering into the still glooms of death; how he has a wife, upon whom he has lavished the tenderest resources of romance and passion, drifting hopelessly astray from the course of fidelity and honour. With many an artful insinuation she will exhibit the good-for-nothing rascal, who is as a judgment of Heaven upon his relations and employers, in the light of a broken-hearted, storm-belayed creature, deserving of pity and indulgence. The Ayah is an eloquent pleader, and her fee is many a little perquisite and attention from the men-servants, the nature of which need not be hinted at here. For the Ayah is no Vestal, chanting faint hymns to the fruitless Moon. Her life beats in strong and warm pulsations with the unbounded license of an echo that only answers to the loud voice of Nature. You may sing hymns at me, dear Vanity; but I speak of the world as it is, not as we would reconstruct it; I speak of facts which, however harsh in outline, whole-hearted men and women must confront.

In the long langours of an Indian summer's day the bravest Englishwomen succumb to noon-day slumbers, tempered by a *soubcon* of novel-reading, and the more frivolous forms of needlework. All but the primary garment is removed, closed venetians moderate the glare, and a broad pankah waves slowly over the recumbent figure on the snowy couch. In this cool temple of downy sleep and rustling tollette the Ayah is a priestess. She steals silently about on bare feet. She has quick and ready hands to fold, to arrange, to adjust; she has quick eyes to read her mistress's mood, and to know when it is safe to launch on a moving tale, to beg for an advance of pay, or to communicate the gossip of the day that has percolated through the servants of the neighbouring bungalow. She will kneel down and shampoo the lazy little upturned feet on the bed before her; and she will murmur over them some plaintive Indian air, till the whole atmosphere is laden with honeyed drowsiness; till a flood of din dreams overbears the shores of severe reality; till stone walls, wooden furniture, and sweet warm flesh melt away, and the soul is laid bare in the restoring death of life.

The perfect sympathy of the Ayah with the long-drawn fancies of childhood and their dawdling processes of thought makes her a playmate as well as a nurse. She will sit for hours again with them among their bricks and wooden horses; she will pursue with them the wild incoherent romances that have for their external symbols a broken doll, a withered flower, or a heap of pebbles—"some fragment from their dream of human life, shaped by themselves with newly-learned art:

> "A wedding, or a festival;
> A mourning, or a funeral;
> And this hath now her heart,
> And unto this she frames her song."

She can go with them through the portals of a toy into the mysterious region that lies beyond. Gazing on a Noah's Ark, Ayah and her little charges will march hand-in-hand into Paradise.

The Ayah is full of song and fairy tale and fanciful superstition. The basilisk, the dragon, the giant, and the sorceress people her fables. Science has not depleted her imagination of delightful horrors. In this respect she has an advantage over most of us which may be measured by a thousand years.

The Ayah is herself a mother. She has probably been a mother since the age of thirteen. She passed by an almost immediate transition from childhood to motherhood. The nursery is free to her; she belongs to the guild; the pass-words, the magic signs, the whole argot of the craft is at her finger-ends. She can gobble to a baby in arms; she can be "mine own familiar friend" and "Ayah darling" to little girls of four and five.

Among her fellow-servants the Ayah enjoys two honorific titles *Fi* and *Ma*. She is addressed as "Ayah-ji," which being interpreted means "Mrs. Female Attendant," or as "Ayah-ma," which means "mother-Ayah." She is felt to be a Confidential Secretary in the Home Department. With the establishment to which she belongs she entirely identifies herself. It is "our bungalow," "our children," "our horses," "our garden," "our rupees" and "four-ana pieces." If you failed to discharge her for confounding your property with her own she would never leave you. She cannot understand a dismissal—why she should be turned out of her bungalow and separated from her children!

She has given her life for years to her master's family; she has almost ceased to be a mother to her own little Sita, merely catching hurried glimpses of her in the few short intervals that the day's work affords; she has watched by her mistress and by her mistress's children with unremitting care and tenderness through many a long night of sickness; she has given to these children all the treasures of her fancy—she has given her sympathy and her love—and all on a pittance little more than sufficient for bare existence. To turn her out of house and compound like a pariah dog because she has carried a trumpery piece of ribbon home to her child—ah! it seems too hard. Even bogus Budgeteers are treated with more indulgence.

Long after they have forgotten her face and name the children will carry in their hearts the Ayah's laughter and tears. The Ayah's sympathy and tenderness will be still impressed upon their characters after all else Indian has passed out of their lives except the germs of physical decay.

> "Music when soft voices die
> Vibrates in the memory."

—*Vanity Fair.*

OPENING OF THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

THE following telegram appeared in the *Evening Standard* of the 1st. instant:—

MELBOURNE, Oct. 1.

The Melbourne International Exhibition in Carlton Gardens, was formally open to-day. His Excellency the Marquess of Normandy and suite, together with his guests, the Governors of South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia, and the acting Governor of Tasmania, the Governor of New Zealand being prevented from accepting the invitation owing to his recent departure for England left Government House in State, and reached the principal entrance to the Exhibition at eleven o'clock.

The Mayor, Town Council, and other leading citizens, escorted by detachments of the Colonial Naval and military forces, and the fire brigades and friendly societies also took part in the procession. On arriving at the Building, the Viceregal party were received by the Exhibition Commissioners, and were conducted to a dais under the central dome, facing the choral organ.

The Governor took up his position on the dais, surrounded by his guests, the Duke of Manchester, and other distinguished vistors. The foreign Consuls General, Consuls, and Vice Consuls, the Ministers and members of the Council and assembly, the Bishop of Melbourne, the Judges, and other public functionaries had positions assigned to them on the right and left of the dais.

On the approach of the Governor, the national anthem was sung by the Exhibition choir, and a cantata, specially composed for the occasion, was performed by a choir of 600 voices with full orchestral accompaniment.

The President of the Exhibition Commission, the Hon. W. J. Clarke, afterwards read an address, to which the Governor, in reply, said that the manner in which the undertaking had been carried out was creditable to the Commissioners, the Executive, and the Parliament of Victoria. Any country might be proud of such a display and of the foresight, energy, and ability manifested by all concerned in the work. The Imperial Government and the principal States of the world had promptly responded to the invitation to take part in the Exhibition, thus assuring to it a rank corresponding with that of previous international exhibitions, and rendering it a satisfactory exponent of human industry. His Excellency, in conclusion, declared the Exhibition open, whereupon the Royal Standard was hoisted over the building, and salutes were fired by the men-of-war in the harbour and the shore batteries.

On the termination of the ceremony the machinery was set in motion, and the Governor and party proceeded round the building, visiting the various courts where the Departmental Commissioners and the representatives of the various countries were presented to his Excellency.

The whole proceedings passed off with the greatest *eclat*, and the day is being observed in Melbourne as a public holiday.

The exhibits are in a very forward state, and little remains to be done to render the display complete.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.—Two of the tramway lines in Calcutta, we are informed, have been completed; and a trial run will probably be made before the end of the present month. It will be in the recollection of most of our readers, that this is not the first time that Calcutta has had a tramway. The result of the previous trial in this direction was a failure. It is to be hoped that we shall, however, now steer clear of the shortcomings which showed themselves in the earlier experiment. That a tramway in such a city as Calcutta ought to succeed goes without speaking. Bombay has long had its tramway, which seems to be extensively patronised by the inhabitants. It was thought that the trammels of caste would interfere with the use of the lines. The same remark was made regarding the railway; but, as yet, experience has not shown that caste exercises a deterring influence on those who find it convenient to use the railway as a means for rapid locomotion, or for business.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK AT RUMPA.—The following appears as a supplement to the *Vivekavarthani*, a native paper of Rajahmundry:—"We here that an official report has reached the local police and military authorities that Veluzuri Jaggayya (for catching whom a reward of Rs. 2,000 was offered) and his men committed, on the 7th instant, in concert with the people of two or three villages, a dacoity in the village of Mittamamidi, in the Rakapally Taluk, about 33 miles from Vaddigudem. A batch of 50 sepoys of the 30th Regiment has left this station today (11th instant) by steamer for Vaddigudem."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE LUCKNOW CAMP MEETING.—News comes from Lucknow that Mrs. Amanda Smith, the coloured evangelist from America, is preaching a series of addresses to educated Hindus, at Lucknow, in connection with the Methodist camp meetings there.

KUMAON PLANTING PROSPECTS.—"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good." The heavy rains which helped to bring about the terrible landslip at Naini Tal have been of the greatest advantage to the tea-planters in the Kumaon District, and from every plantation there the news comes of splendid prospects.

LAHORE WHITEWASHED.—Preparations for the coming Durbar have commenced. House-owners in the city are whitewashing the fronts of their houses and repairing such portions of them as are damaged. The works of the water supply tank are being hastened to completion so as to be ready in time for a visit from the Viceroy.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The official weather and crops statement for the North-West Provinces states:—No rain during the week. Days still hot, but nights cool. Ploughings for rabi in progress everywhere, but full area cannot be sown unless more rain falls. Prospects fair in western, but less hopeful in eastern districts and in Oudh. General health and condition of people fair. Cholera decreasing in Bareilly. Prices rising in Cawnpore and Rae Bareli, but elsewhere stationary.

EFFORTS TO RESUSCITATE THE BAREILLY COLLEGE.—Great efforts are being made, we understand, to resuscitate the college at Bareilly. At a recent meeting at that station, it was resolved to appoint sub-committees in different places, in order to collect funds. The sum of Rs. 44,600 has been already collected, and an impression prevails that the Maharaja of Travancore will give his assistance. It is said that he has expressed his intention of giving Rs. 18,000 as his subscription.

UMBALLA RACES.—We hear from Umbala that the race course is very hard, and that up to the 11th no stables had been erected on the race course as is customary. This seems to show a want of good management somewhere, and we are told that it is entirely owing to the difficulty of being able to get a gentleman to undertake the unthankful office of Honorary Secretary. Just at the last moment the Secretaryship has been accepted by Major Cook, who should prove the right man in the right place, as he has some knowledge of his duties, which is not always the case at race meetings in India.—*Englishman.*

SIR R. EGERTON'S TOUR.—We hear from the Lieutenant-Governor's camp, Sultanpore, Kulu, that the party arrived there on the 9th instant. The little town is crowded, as the local deities, with their attendant priests, are accustomed to resort thither at this season to pay homage to their paramount head Ragho Nathjee. The minor gods must be numerous, as we hear of a hundred of them already at Sultanpore and more to follow. On the evening of the 9th, some hundreds of villagers from Spiti, Lahoul, and all parts of Kulu, had a dance, organized by torchlight, with a display of fireworks and a large bonfire in lieu of chandeliers. The Lieutenant-Governor held a Durbar in the afternoon, at which the Nono of Spiti (having been previously warned) attended, bringing with him as presents a handsome grey pony of the country, and some trifling curiosities. The Rai of Kulu and Chief of Lahoul also attended with gifts of horses, skins, &c. All the Chiefs received presents in return. The Lieutenant-Governor was to have left Sultanpore on the 11th, and was expected at Palumpore on the 16th current.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE HORSES OF THE 8TH HUSSARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having observed in your issue of this day some remarks relative to the transfer of Walers from the 8th to the 10th Hussars, at Rawal Pindi, on the 7th instant, will you kindly allow me, through your columns, to state that the writer of the article in question has been misinformed, and that the transfer was effected under the sanction and approval of the Brigadier General Commanding. So far from receiving all the worst horses of the 8th Hussars, casters and superannuated horses were excluded from the rolls, and the 10th Hussars received a fair proportion of horses belonging to Sergeants and Troop Sergeant Majors of that regiment.

The Walers, having recently returned from service were not naturally in such high condition as horses which had long been in cantonments, but I am bound to express my conviction that, in the long run, the gain on the transaction will be found to be with the regiment under my command. I shall feel obliged by your giving early publication to this letter.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. D. KERR, LIEUT. COL.,
Commanding 10th Royal Hussars.

Camp Sohawan, October 11.

ROBBERIES AT KOHAT.

KOHAT, Oct. 6.

FOR the second time the Kohat church has been subjected to a lawless and unholy raid. On the first occasion, it may be remembered, that during the Jowaki blockade the church was broken into, and the sacreligious thieves, strange to say, carried off what one would have considered the most useless of possessions to an Afghan, namely, the church prayer-books and hymn books. These were afterwards discovered when we took Jammu in one of the most remote villages of that valley. Two nights ago the church was again entered, and the communion cloth was carried away, as well as a part of the floor cloth. They had attempted to tear down a valuable curtain also, but had not apparently been successful in getting off with it. On the same night two other places in the station were visited by the thieves, and in one of them they succeeded in carrying off a few things. In consequence of the boldness of these attempts, the officer commanding the station determined to lay an ambush for them, and arranged with the officer commanding the 5th Punjab Infantry that a few men should patrol quietly about the station during the night, in the hope of coming across the robbers. The ambush was well planned and carried out. Three sepoys, carefully chosen and instructed, were quietly watching the road, when they discovered four men coming across the parade ground from the cricket pavilion, each carrying a bundle. Feeling sure these were the very thieves they were in search of, the sepoys hid themselves by an adjoining bridge, and waited till the men they watched came up to them, as they soon did, with the intention of crossing the bridge. When within about four paces, the 5th Punjab Infantry men challenged in Pushtu. No answer came; but on the second challenge two of the men turned and fled to the right, and a third in the opposite direction, while the fourth man, more daring than the rest, halted and drew his sword. He was a young and rather fine looking Pathan. Perhaps he did not think his danger was so great, and so despised his foe, but the next moment he lay with his face turned upwards, and the contents of a buck shot cartridge through his brains. On examination he was found fitly armed for the occasion with a tulwar, a formidable long dagger, and two iron tools such as are used for boring through native houses; he also carried a bundle of clothes, evidently the booty of a successful foray in which he had just been engaged. Our men fired at the third robber, who was escaping, but it is more than likely that in the darkness he was untouched. His skull cap and shoes were found, however, and he may, if the police are sharp enough, be captured. It is to be hoped that the dead man may be the means of enabling our active Deputy Commissioner to discover the whole gang.

In these days, when one is accustomed to see long lists of killed and wounded, this seems but a trifling matter; but Kohat has at different times been the scene of these robberies, and as they appear to be beginning again, it is time that they should be put down with a high hand, as neither life nor property is safe so long as these Afghan desperadoes are at large.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PANIC AT BENARES

BENARES, Oct. 8.

THERE is a ridiculous report going about among the natives of Benares, to the effect that the Government is making a sacrifice of a certain number of men and children before building the railway bridge across the Ganges. Nothing that can be said to the contrary will convince them that this is untrue. I suppose it is a case of the old woman and her tailor boy again. Truth is harder to believe than fiction.

We first became aware that something was wrong by the servants of two or three families not returning to their homes as usual at night, preferring rather to sleep in their masters' compounds, bed and beddingless, which is not very tempting now that the nights are chilly, and returning home only when they could get away from their work early in the evening. Then, by questioning them, we soon learnt that they dared not venture out for fear of being attacked and killed by the domes (the lowest class of sweepers), and that a notice had been put up stating that the European authorities would not protect them, as take any notice of the murders committed after dark, for at least 15 days; and what is more, they believe that the domes are acting under our orders, a clear proof of their very ignorance in us! Some children, we learn from, according to their statement, been killed already, and their heads taken away and buried on the banks of the Ganges, near where preparations are being made for the railway bridge. On hearing this some one said he feared the bridge would not be very sound, if its foundations were to be made on human skulls, at which the natives said it was not for that but as a sacrifice, that the heads were taken. None of the men we spoke to had seen the unfortunate victims; but one said he knew some of their families, and they had seen the bodies lying bereft of their heads.

In one of the Mission schools, the attendance began to fall off, and when the lady in charge enquired into the cause, she heard the same story. The other day one of the girls came in a frightened and excited state to her mistress, and said she had nearly caught and weighed by some of the domes; but they let her go, as she was too heavy, and younger children were required.

I fancy all this has arisen from the strong objection the natives have to anything being built across their holy river, as they look upon it in the light of a desecration; and most likely the Brahmins are spreading the report to impose upon the ignorant natives. I have no doubt the officials will take up the matter and soon put a stop to it.

Years ago, when irrigation was first started in India, the natives made a great noise about it, and declared that the Ganges would never leave its bed to flow into the canal. I suppose this is something of the same sort; though of course this is not the first bridge made across the Ganges, yet the natives look upon it as a greater insult being done in such a holy place as Benares, and where they are so bigoted.—SOLDAT—*Indo-European Correspondence*

THE VICEROY ON VOLUNTEERING.

SIMLA, OCT. 11.

ON Saturday afternoon last the Viceroy presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the Simla Volunteers at Annandale. A large number of people were assembled on the parade ground, and with the Viceroy, within a small shamiana pitched on the hill side, where the distribution took place, were Sir Donald Stewart, the Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, Major White, Military Secretary, Mr. Primrose, Private Secretary, Major General Olpherts and a number of others, including many ladies. After going through some "extended order movements," which consisted of a sham fight, very creditably, the corps advanced in review order and formed up three sides of a square in front of the shamiana, when His Excellency the Viceroy rose and addressed the regiment as follows:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers and members of the Simla Rifle Volunteers,—I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to meet you upon this occasion. I believe that this Volunteer Corps now numbers some twenty years of its life; and that reminds me that, twenty years ago in England, I was engaged under the orders of my distinguished chief, the late Lord Herbert, in taking a part, as Under Secretary of State for War, in the organisation of the Volunteer movement at home. It is therefore natural that I should feel a deep interest in this, the first occasion, on which I have had an opportunity of seeing before me an Indian Volunteer corps; and it was with unfeigned pleasure that I heard the report which has been made by Colonel Williams upon the result of his inspection of the corps to-day, and that I was able to conclude from the language of that experienced and distinguished officer that you, the Simla Volunteers, are in a condition of high efficiency, and would be ready at any moment faithfully, valiently and effectively, to discharge your duties, if called upon to do so. (Cheers.) In England it was a great object in the Volunteer movement that the Volunteer force should be as numerous as possible. I have never been one of those who have thought for a moment that any force of Rifle Volunteers would enable us to dispense with the services of any portion of the regular army. (Hear, hear.) In India, however, we cannot look to raise such a large force of Volunteers as has now, happily, for twenty years, existed at home; but, if you are less numerous, this is an additional reason why you should endeavour to make yourselves as efficient as possible. (Cheers.) Your must recollect that the existence of such a force—the excellence of corps like these—leads the Government to expect that they may rely upon you in the hour of danger if ever it should arise, and that you must use your best endeavours not to disappoint the hopes and expectations which are raised by such efficient manœuvres as have been witnessed upon this occasion. These are days in which all opinion points to the concentration of military force at great centres, and therefore it becomes more and more necessary that we should be able to rely upon a force like this of Volunteers to do such duty as might be required in a station such as Simla. I am convinced that if you should ever be called upon—as I trust, please God, and as I hope and believe you never may—to discharge active duties in the defence of your Sovereign and your countrymen, that you will answer gallantly to the demand (cheers), and therefore it is that I offer you my congratulations to-day on the efficiency to which you have attained, and that I ask you to remember that the confidence of the Government rests upon you, and that it is your bounden duty and highest honour fully to justify that confidence. (Loud and continued cheers.)—*Englishman.*

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chinchwara	Parsu
Byculla	Bhusawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapiri
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Parel Station	Raver	Mirgaon (for Marbe	Boregaum
Dadur	Khanapur	Rocks)	Katipurna
Sion	Burhanpur	Mogarpar	Moortizapoor
Coorla	Bulla Gate	Kooreen	Mohona
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budnaira*	Nimbora
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Malker	Wurdah
Tannah	Dongergaum	Nawi	Powsar
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Sindee
Callian Junction*†	Khundwa*†	Kurgut*†	Boree
Titwalla	Jawar	Padsdari	Kapri
Khurdwali	Beerh	Khandalla	Saigaon
Wassind	Singaji	Lonowlee*	Jehwoor
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Karli	Keim
Nasind	Bheringee	Kurkulla	Barsee Road*
Khurdee	Hurdia	Tulligaun	Marheh
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Salwadi	Unger
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Chinchwud	Mohol
Ghotee	Sewnee	Kirkee	Packney
Bailgaum	Dharam	Poonah*¶¶	Shoalapoor*†
Deolaica B. Siding	Khundi	Loonee	Hoodgee
Nasick Rd*	Dulardi	Ooroolee	Kurubgam
Khoirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Yeoat	Doodnich
Niphar	Rampur	Khoirgaum	Goodoor
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Patrus	Goolburga
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Dhondt	Shahabad*†‡
Nandgaum	Papuria (for Parliamari)	Bheegwan	Wadi
Nadongaree	Bankeri	Kartruz	Nulwar
Chalisgaum	Babai	Somulwaree	Yedagherry
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Warrengaum	Sydapore
Galna	Bohanee	Nargaum	Road
Pachora	Kurell (for Saugor)	Khunkeer	Kistna
Myjee	Nursingpore	Mulkapoor	Chicksagore
Missowud	Kurruk Bail	Nandoora	Raichore*†
Sisowlee	Shoagaum*	Jullum†	
Julgaum			

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisgur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Neriad Road
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmattee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Jogeshwaree	Bulsar	Bhuduripore	Charolee
Andheree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Borivlee	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
(Jysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhyndar	Muroleo	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Suchsan	Anand	Sabli Road
Vysur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd.
Sonalia	Amrolee	Oomret	Lactor
Jhaijhur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
¶ 30 minutes for Tiffin.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest a thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed.....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILLA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE, EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL
WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS ON THE 15TH INST.
5 minutes' walk from Railway Station.

KHANDALLA.

AT the request of many of his Constituents, Mr. Hardwicke, begs to inform the Public that he has succeeded in arranging a Lease of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Bungalow, which WILL BE OPENED as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Mr. Hardwicke is in a position to engage good Ponies, and Tongas will be sent to meet every train.

Excursions weekly to Karli Caves. Tennis Court and Badminton grounds are in course of construction. All applications for accommodation must be addressed to HARDWICKE'S HOTEL, Poona.

Stabling for 20 Horses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co. are now registering orders for their MEDOC BOTTLED in Bombay, at

	Credit.	Cash.
Quarts per dozen	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 9-4.
Pints "	" 7-8.	" 7-4.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	per doz.
WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts. Rs. a. 26 0
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart Pere et fils, established 1729—	
Green Seal ..... Magnums	98 0
Do	Qts. 50 0
Do	Pts. 26 0
BASS'S BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co.	Qts. 5 6
Do. do. do. do	Pts. 3 6
SHERRY—H. Sharman Crawford's Amontillado, Yellow Seal	Qts. 28 0
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts. 24 0

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

	Qts.	per doz.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs.	36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry	"	42 4

SHERRY.
From Messrs. REIN and Co., MALAGA.

Malaga Sherry, 1878	16	8
Do. do 1876	17	8
Do. do 1873	20	0
Do. do 1868	21	0
Montilla Sherry	21	0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	19	0
Do. do. do 1871	21	0
Muscatel, 1878	19	0
Do. 1876	20	0
Madeira, 1875	18	0
Do. 1871	20	0

BURGUNDY.
From A. CHARLET, Esq., LYONS

Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine ...	10	0

CLARET.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	10	0
St. Estephe	11	0
Haut Canon	13	8
Marquax	15	0
Chateau Larose	25	0
" Monton Rothschild	36	0
" Lafite	44	0

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	18	0
Chateau Yquem	45	0

BITTER.

Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner... 27 0

BRANDY.
From Messrs. DE LAAGH FILS